

Charlotte Home-Democrat.

[THIS PAPER IS 34 YEARS OLD]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

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T. O. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 11, 1884.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
(Under New Management),
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Newly Furnished and Equipped
In the best style.

Hot and Cold Baths.—Patrons solicited.
Give us a trial. Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day.
SCOVILLE & BROCKENBROUGH,
Proprietors.
Feb. 26, 1886.

J. P. MCCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls,
both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1885.

A. BURWELL, F. D. WALKER.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office, First door west of Court House.
Oct. 17, 1885.

HERIOT CLARKSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of this State.
Prompt attention given to collections.
Nov. 7, 1884.

F. I. OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886.

HAMILTON C. JONES,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State Courts, and in all
the Federal Courts in the Western District.
Jan. 8, 1886.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte
Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office
hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

W. H. FARRIOR & BRO.,
[Opposite the Central Hotel],
Charlotte, N. C.
Keep a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and
Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which they will sell at a
fair price.
Dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jew-
elry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c.,
done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store opposite the Central Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1886.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrups, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard,
Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plovers, &c., which we
offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade.
All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the
largest.
Jan. 1, 1884.

R. A. LEE & CO.,
Cotton Buyers.
Office in the Chambers Literary Stable Building,
College Street.
Sellers will do well to see us. If we do not buy
our last bid shall be the value of the cotton.
Jan. 30, 1885.

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer.
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1884.

THE CHARLOTTE
COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
CORNER TRADE AND COLLEGE STS.,
Charlotte, N. C.
S. H. PHELAN, Proprietor, mem-
ber New York Cotton Exchange
and Chicago Board of Trade.
J. F. LYON,
Manager
Dec. 4, 1885.

THE DEEPEST ABYSS.—The depth of
the ocean, probably seldom exceeding
three miles, has been greatly over-rated.
School text-books even now mention that
between the Azores and the Bermudas a
sounding of seven and a half miles has
been obtained. That measurement was
made some thirty years ago by Lieut.
Berryman, and is now considered un-
trustworthy. The greatest reliable sound-
ings have been those of the Challenger and
Tuscarora, reaching depths of about five
and a half miles. It is a curious fact, this
corresponds very closely to the height
above sea-level of the tallest mountain.

Trustee's Re-Sale of Property.
By virtue of a Decree of Trust executed by L.
S. Hurdle and wife, dated 15th day of August,
1883, and registered in Book 34, page 248, in the
Register's office of Mecklenburg county, N. C., I
offer for sale at public auction, before the Court
House door in Charlotte, on the 15th day of
October, 1886, at the usual hour of sale, the Lot
of LAND described in said Decree of Trust which
is situated in Ward No. 2 in the City of Charlotte,
on C Street, between Hill and Stonewall streets.
Re-sold at risk of former purchaser.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Sept. 17, 1886. SW T. R. ROBERTSON, Trustee.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
For Sale.
I offer for sale, privately, some valuable Mill
Property situated about four miles from the
city, in the Sharon neighborhood. The Mill
will grind both Corn and Wheat. Also attached
to the place is a Cotton Gin and Screw. All the
chickens are run by water—22 feet head on a
standing stream.
Also, for sale at the same place, a nice two-
horse FARM, with a good new frame Dwelling
House and all necessary out-buildings.
My Post Office is Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 10, 1886. SW ALEXANDER, Sr.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of Power vested in us by a Mortgage
made by S. C. Johnston and wife, we will sell
at public auction at the Court House door in
Charlotte, on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1886, a Tract of
LAND now occupied by S. C. Johnston, adjoining
the lands of J. W. Jamison, Richard Elliott
and others, in Mecklenburg county, containing
about 99 Acres. Said Mortgage is registered in
Book 51, page 116, in the Register's office of Mecklenburg
county.
Sept. 10, 1886. SW W. J. BLANCH, Mortgagee.

SALE OF LAND.
Under a Decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, and by authority thereof, I
will sell, on the premises, on Monday, the 10th
day of October, 1886, a TRACT OF LAND lying
in Pineville Township, adjoining the lands of
James Cunningham, J. M. Davis and others, con-
taining 254 Acres, known as the "Hood Place."
Terms—One-third payable on 15th day of Novem-
ber, 1886, balance on 15th day of November,
1887—purchaser giving note and security for
purchase money.
Sept. 3, 1886. SW JAMES T. KELL, Commissioner.

GOLD REDUCTION WORKS
For Sale.
I will sell at Public Auction upon the premises,
on the 27th of September, 1886, the valuable
Property known as the ADAMS REDUCTION
WORKS, situated on the C. C. Railroad, one
mile from Charlotte, the same consisting of
about 104 Acres, known as the "Hood Place."
Mine, large, commodious Buildings thereon for
the operation of the works, an Engine of 200
Horse Power, new and never used Furnaces, and
all the Machinery, Tools and Appliances neces-
sary. The entire property will be sold privately
before said day of sale, if sufficient bid is made,
or leased. At the day of sale, the right is re-
served to sell separately the Engine, Machinery,
Tools and all loose material.
Aug. 6, 1886. SW W. P. BYNUM, Attorney for Trustees.

Gun, Lock and Copper-Smiths.
C. J. FOX
At Kenner's Old Stand, Charlotte, N. C.
Plumbing and Steam Fitting a specialty.
Also, dealers in English and American Breech
and Lever Guns, Shot Guns, Pistols, Ammu-
nition and Fishing Tackle. Sporting Goods of every
description.
Repairing of all kinds done at short
notice.
April 24, 1885. C. J. FOX.

Glass.
We have received a large and complete stock
of Window Glass, large and small sizes, single
and double thick.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Springs Corner.
May 15, 1885.

Notice of
Letters of Incorporation.
To all whom it may Concern:
Whereas, Application has been made to me,
the undersigned, John R. Erwin, Clerk of the
Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, North
Carolina, under and by virtue of the Laws of
North Carolina as contained in Chapter 15, of
the Code of North Carolina, and Acts
amendatory thereof, Notice is hereby given that
I have issued LETTERS OF INCORPORATION
to W. H. OGDY, G. W. FITCH and
Geo. E. Wilson, to them and their successors,
and to be and henceforth they shall be incor-
porated under the name of the "SAINT CATHE-
RINE GOLD MINING COMPANY IN
NORTH CAROLINA," with its principal place
of business in the city of Charlotte, N. C., with
power and authority to establish a branch office
in the city of New York, State of New York.
That the business of the corporation is that of
buying, owning, operating and selling Gold
Mining Lands and Mining Rights, including the
erection of necessary Mining and Reduction
Works, and the mining and reduction of Ores
from the Mine or Mines of the corporation, or of
other persons or corporations, and to do all
and every act necessary to be done for that purpose,
with power to borrow money needed in the
prosecution of the business of the corporation,
and to secure the same by Mortgage or Deed in
Trust upon the corporate property. That the
duration of the corporation is Sixty Years from
the date of incorporation. The amount of Cap-
ital Stock of the corporation is Five Hundred
Thousand Dollars, which stock is represented by
five thousand shares, of one hundred dollars
each, the par value of each share being one hun-
dred dollars, the said stock being non-assessable
after issue at par. That the stockholders of the
corporation are not individually liable for the
debts or contracts of the corporation.
Done at the office of the Clerk of the Superior
Court of Mecklenburg county and State of North
Carolina, this 24th day of August, 1886.
JNO. R. ERWIN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Job Printing.
Go to the Evening CHRONICLE OFFICE
for neat Job Printing of every description.
The lowest prices.—Over 100 styles Type. Call or
write for estimates.
W. S. HEMBY, Proprietor,
Charlotte, N. C.
Aug. 27, 1886.

Linseed Oil.
Turpentine, Varnishes, Colors, Paint Brushes
and everything required by Painters at
W. M. WILSON & CO'S.

Moslem Testimonial.

Correspondence of Hartford Courier.
The celebration of the tenth anniversary
of the accession of the reigning
sultan, Abdul Hamid, was observed with
a patriotic devotion that showed no
flagging. The 20th of May is the Fourth
of July for Turkey, and the thunder of
cannon, the gayety of the decorations,
the brilliancy of the fireworks in all the
large centres were hardly inferior to the
patriotic displays in other lands. There
is, however, a certain sobriety in ori-
ental festivities which is indicative of
good sense. One contrast was espe-
cially noticeable, there was no drunk-
ness. The police reports of Beyrout
for the 20th of May would not prob-
ably contain a single case of arrest for dis-
orderly conduct caused by wine or liquor.
In fact, the Mohammedan world is a
temperance world, and wine drinking among
the Moslems is extremely rare, and
when practiced has to be shrouded
with all the secrecy or the back cellar
of a Maine grog-shop. Beyrout has a
large European population, as well as
many native Christians, who use wine,
and a number of wine depots are li-
censed. Yet I have never yet seen a
person under the influence of liquor in
the East. Before the advent of Euro-
peans there was but little wine-drink-
ing, if at all, in Beyrout. Things are
changing for the worse in that particu-
lar. The Moslem religion, however, is a
vast teetotal society, and its beneficent in-
fluence will always keep a check upon the
customs of the country.

OUR FAR NORTH-WEST.—Mr B F New-
comer of Baltimore, has just returned
from a summer trip to Alaska, where
snow-capped mountains are nearly always
in sight and the thermometer seldom gets
above the fifties. The gold mines on
Douglas Island, where the chief settlement,
Queen, is located, are said to be the
richest in the world. Mr Newcomer de-
scribes the country as a veritable "Won-
derland," with glaciers 400 feet high and
all that. The Alaska Indians he thinks
are of Asiatic origin, and mission schools
established among them are doing much
good. The summer is but sixty days long,
but they have strawberries and vegetables
notwithstanding. The purchase of this
immense territory, which may prove of
commensurate value, was made by Sec-
retary Seward just after the war, for about
\$7,000,000.

STATESVILLE COLLEGE,
Statesville, N. C.
Begins Wednesday, September 1, 1886, October
1, 1887.
Full Corps of able Teachers, Fine Climate,
Home Comforts and Moderate Charges.
Special lessons in Cooking and Bookkeeping
without extra expense. Send for Catalogue.
MISS FANNIE EVERITT,
July 2, 1886. 3m Principal.

STORAGE FOR COTTON
At the Charlotte Ware-House.
If you wish to store your Cotton this is one of
the best and most convenient Warehouses in the
city. For terms, etc., apply to
SPRINGS & BURWELL, or
R. A. LEE & CO.

Bagging and Ties.
20,000 Yards Delta Bagging.
500 Yards Delta Ties at
SPRINGS & BURWELL'S.
If you owe us anything we want it.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
Young Ladies preparing for School will find
my stock very attractive.
Good lot of Trunks and Valises.
T. L. SEIGLE.
Aug. 27, 1886.

Reduction in Prices.
Wittkowsky & Baruch,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Call the Attention
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS
To the REDUCTIONS they have made in
Carpets,
Curtains, and
House Furnishing Goods.
You will save money by investing in these
Goods now. We are in receipt of new ship-
ments daily.
Aug. 27, 1886. WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.

Rooms for Rent, Cheap.
Two good ROOMS in Democrat Office Build-
ing to Rent. Apply at Charlotte "Home-Democrat"
Office.
Fall, 1886. Fall
M. LICHTENSTEIN, Charlotte, N. C.
Informs his friends and customers and the pub-
lic at large that his Stock of fine WOOLLEN
has arrived, and requests all those in want of
well made and good fitting Clothes to call early
and make selections while a choice can be had.
Dress Suits and Wedding Outfits a
Specialty.
Sept. 3, 1886. 1y

Pure Reliable Drugs
At WILDER'S Drug Store.
An assortment not to be excelled in quality
and prices anywhere.
In fact everything kept in a first class Drug
Store can be found in this establishment. Give
us a call.
H. M. WILDER,
Cor. Trade and College Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
July 10, 1885.

100,000 Pounds
OF
RAGS WANTED.
Paid in Cash or Trade, at
ROSS & ADAMS,
Book and Stationery Store, No. 17 S. Tryon St.
July 9, 1886.

Look Ahead.
The story of the unhappy woman who
turned back in her flight from destruc-
tion, and remained forever transfixed,
teaches a universal lesson. There is no
subtler temptation than that which
prompts strong men to recall past weak-
nesses and former transgressions, and to
surrender to the feeling of discouragement
which always follows in the train of such
recollections. The memory of failures and
mistakes ought to keep us humble, but they
ought not to weaken us; it is a satanic in-
fluence of evil which binds the load of
remembered sins on the pilgrim's back so
severely that neither consciousness of Di-
vine love nor of genuine repentance can
loosen and cast it off. This temptation to
doubt the reality of sorrow for misdeeds
and of the infinite compassion which
makes them, though they were as black,
whiter than snow, comes to those who are
best equipped for usefulness and most
sensitive to their own shortcomings. These
who are really pure at heart, suffer tenfold
for their offenses, and are the easy
prey of the temptation which prompts them
to turn back when their gaze should be
forward.

The world is slowly reversing some of
its old and false conceptions of life, and
among them the thought of human life
as a continued fall from a former state of
health and soundness, rather than as a
possible growth out of imperfection into
strength and purity. We do not expect
the calyx-covered bud to breathe forth
the sweetness of the flower, nor the flower
to possess the richness of the fruit.
Naked should we look for perfection,
for full and rounded symmetry, in a de-
velopment which moves slowly, stage by
stage, through the long education of ex-
perience, to remote and final comple-
teness. The golden age is behind us only
in the heathen myths; in the Christian
prophecies it always lies ahead. The lily
is not less fair or fragrant because its
roots are in the mud; its purity is the
whiter because of the transformation
which it has wrought in the ele-
ments of its life. A human character,
full of aspiration, drawn upward by all
the impulses of its nature, now that they
are brought into harmony and educated
into strength, is not less noble because of
the hours of weakness through which it
has passed. If God's promises are true,
the stains which it feels, and which others
perhaps remember, are no longer visible
to One who sees all things as they are.
The sure defense against the temptation
to be weakened by the memory of past
sins is to look always ahead; to feel that
one's true life lies always in advance, and
never behind; that out of one's weak-
ness, true penitence brings strength, and
out of one's sorrow there is formed a
crown of joy.—Christian Union.

The Dangers of Dust.
Darkness, damp and dust are potent
agencies of disease. Everybody recog-
nizes this; but how many fail to adopt
precautions. If there be germs in stones,
surely the summer dust and its dangers
would prove a fruitful subject for medical
discourse. There is as great a difference
between London and country dust as there
is between the corresponding muds. A
particle of matter, however small, is as
effective as a favorable atom of air, if it
is deprived of its physical property
of ready diffusion. The atmosphere is
laden and swarms with particulate mat-
ter of highly complex nature. Its chief per-
il to living beings resides in the organic
constituents; largely this organic material
consists of minute forms of life in a state
of latency, only waiting for a spell of heat
and moisture to develop into a favorable
light, or it may be darkness, to awaken it
into activity. The habits of individuals
of every class of society, including the
"masses," are not calculated to diminish,
but rather to augment, the amount of or-
ganic matter in our atmosphere. Moons,
saliva, and humor, popularly known as
"matter," must be discharged from the
mouth and nostrils to the extent of many
gallons daily, and not a little of this
comes from selective sources; while we
venture to think that the bulk of it mingles
with the dust of our streets and
courts. If, as seems not unlikely, con-
sumption is largely caused by "germs,"
then a very ready theory may be advo-
cated concerning the mode in which con-
sumption is caught. Who can estimate the
amount of mischief that the shaking of
mats may have caused? How many
young girls early in the morning on their
way to business have, so to speak, re-
ceived their death blow while inspiring,
all unconscious of harm, some of the clouds
of dust that always greet them? Who
can tell? The abatement of this danger
and nuisance is a difficulty that almost
seems insurmountable. It may be
done by personal habits of prevention.—
Lancet.

Notice to Tax-Payers
OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
I will attend at the places named below on
the respective dates, for the purpose of collect-
ing the State and County Taxes for the year 1886:
Berryhill, Collins Street, Monday, Oct. 4th
Steel Creek, Tuesday, " 5th
Sharon, Wednesday, " 6th
Providence, Thursday, " 7th
Clear Creek, Friday, " 8th
Crab Orchard, Monday, " 12th
Mata Creek, Tuesday, " 13th
Lemley's, Wednesday, " 20th
Davidson College, Thursday, " 21st
Huntersville, Friday, " 22nd
Long Creek, Monday, " 23rd
Paw Creek, Tuesday, " 26th
Morning Star, Matthews, Wednesday, " 27th
Pineville, Thursday, " 28th
All Taxes must be paid promptly.
Sept. 17, 1886. 6w W. F. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Bread, Cakes and Pies
Of every description. Hot Rolls every even-
ing at
S. M. HOWELL'S BAKERY,
Sept. 17, 1886. Trade Street.

20,000 Yards
OF THE
BEST PRINTS.
Embracing all Standard Brands, at 5 cents.
Good Prints at 4 cents. These Goods are just in,
and are the latest patterns.
See our new 50c Kids GLOVES—best on
the market.
E. L. KESLER & CO.,
Successors to Alexander & Harris.
Sept. 17, 1886.

The Apache Scout.

Every track in the trail, mark in the
grass, scratch on the bark of a tree, ex-
plains itself to the "untutored" Apache.
He can tell to an hour, almost, when the
man or animal making them passed by,
and, like a hound, will keep on the scent
until he catches up with the object of his
pursuit. In the presence of strangers the
Apache soldier is sedate and taciturn.
Seated around his little apology for a
camp-fire, in the communion of his fellows,
he becomes vivacious and conversational.
He is obedient to authority, but will not
brook the restraints which, under our
notions of discipline, change men into
machines. He makes an excellent senti-
nel, and not a single instance can be ad-
duced of property having been stolen
from or by an Apache on guard. He has
the peculiarly noticed among so many
savages tribes in various parts of the world,
of not caring to give his true name to a
stranger; if asked for it he will either
give a wrong one or remain mute and let
a comrade answer for him. This rule does
not apply where he has been dubbed with
a sobriquet by the white soldiers. In such
cases he will respond promptly, and tell
the inquirer that he is "Stumpy," "Bill,"
"Tom Thumb," "Humpy Sam" or "One-
eyed Reilly," as the case may be. But
there is no such exception in regard to the
dead. Their names are never mentioned,
even by the wailing friends who loudly
chant their virtues.

Approaching the enemy his vigilance is
a curious thing to witness. He avoids
appearing suddenly upon the crest of a
hill, knowing that his figure projected
against the sky can at such time be de-
cerned from a great distance. He will
carefully bind around his brow a sheaf of
grass, or some other foliage, and thus dis-
guise himself like a snake to the summit
and carefully peer about, taking in with
his keen black eyes the details of the
country to the front with a rapidity and
thoroughness the American or European
can never acquire. In battle he is again
the antithesis of the Caucasian. The
Apache has no false ideas about courage;
he would prefer to skulk like the coyote
for hours, and then kill his enemy or cap-
ture his herd, rather than by injudicious
exposure receive a wound, fatal or other-
wise. But he is no coward; on the con-
trary, he is entitled to rank among the
bravest. The precautions taken for his
safety prove that he is an exceptionally
skillful soldier. His first duty under fire
is to jump for a rock, bush, or hole, from
which no enemy can drive him except with
loss of life or blood.

The Last Record.
Josiah Quincy, formerly President of
Harvard College, lived to be ninety-two
years of age. He kept a journal for
many years. He was accustomed to sit
in the morning in a large chair with a
broad arm to it, which served as a desk,
upon which he wrote his diary. On July
1st, 1864, he sat down in his chair as usual.
His daughter brought his journal. He at
first declined to undertake his wonted
task, but his daughter urged him not to
abandon it. He took the book and wrote
the first verse of that grateful hymn of
Addison:

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported by the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise.
The weary head dropped upon the
bosom. The volume was ended. The
aged pilgrim's course was finished.

How to Build up a Town.
The following suggestions from an ex-
change are to the point and well worth
consideration:
Talk about it. Write about it. Help
to improve it. Beautify the streets. Pat-
ronize the merchants. Advertise in its
newspapers. Speak well of its public, en-
terprising citizens.
If you are rich, invest in something; em-
ploy somebody; be a hustler.
If you don't think of any good word to
say, don't say anything bad.
Be courteous to all that come among
you, so that they may go away with good
impressions.
Always cheer on the men who go in
for improvements; your portion of the
costs will be nothing only what is
just.
Don't kick at any proposed necessary
improvement because it is not at your own
door, or for fear that your taxes will be
raised. If you can't pay, don't pay.
Don't throw stumbling blocks in the
way of your town officers; they are gen-
erally public spirited men and spend lots of
time in the public interests for which they
receive no remuneration.
Never condemn the local paper unless
it has unfairly treated you; write to it
or go into the office and tell the editor
about your case; if he was wrong
he will lose no time in telling it to the
public.
If you owe the newspaper a dollar or
five dollars, or twenty-five cents, pay it if
you can; there is no other force in the
community which can do anything like
the same amount of good for it as the
newspaper. It deserves prompt and fair
remuneration.
Don't let politics get mixed up with
your business if you are a business man;
don't lose the help that a newspaper
can give you because its politics are not
your politics; and by all means don't
advertise to "help the printer along";
advertise to help your business and town
along.

PINK-EYE INFLUENZA.—Pink-eye is a
term commonly given to inflammations
about the eye or nostrils of the horse, says
the American Agriculturist, but in most
cases the ailment can be directly traced
to an influenza which of itself assumes a
variety of symptoms. The first attention
is attracted by the inflammation of the
membranes of the horse; the eye becomes
red or blood shot and the lids swollen,
and the light pains them. The hind legs
swell and other parts of the body become
drowsy. The first thing is to get the
patient into a clean, dry stall, where he
can get pure air. If limbs are cold, rub
and bandage them, or use liniments.
Give the following draught: Sulphur, five
drachms; cream of tartar, two drachms;
salt, one ounce. Mix these with flaxseed
tea.—American Farmer.

Marion's Diplomacy.
One of the stories which used to stimu-
late the patriotism of American boys is
that of Marion's inviting a British officer
to dine with him on roasted potatoes and
cold water. The story has been doubted
by certain critical historians, but Dr.
Joseph Johnson of South Carolina, says it
is substantially true. He heard it when a
child from his father, to whom it was told
just after its occurrence.
But the story as originally told illustrat-
ed Marion's diplomacy rather than his
poverty and self-denial.
The officer, a young man, sensitive, hu-
mane, and high-toned, had been sent, un-
der a flag of truce, to Marion's camp to
transact some business with the general.
After the business had been completed,
the general's aide invited the officer to
dine with them.
He would have had a good dinner, if
Marion, seeing his character, had not de-
termined to make an impression on his
sensitive nature favorable to the Ameri-
can cause.
The young man, having been invited to
dine with Marion, and having excused
himself to the aids, was provided by his
host with a dinner of sweet potatoes
roasted in the ashes of the hearth, and
served on bark platters. The officer no-
ticed that the general, in peeling his po-
tatoes, put the skins carefully on one side
of his plate, instead of throwing them on the
ground.
Oscar, the general's servant and foster-
brother, waited on him. He was al-
ways called "Budde," a corruption of
brother, by Marion, who, after dinner, said
to him:
"Budde, bring us something to drink."
Oscar brought a gourdful of water, and
handed it to the officer and then to the
general.
"Budde, bring up Roger," and the
general's horse, being led up, was fed with
the potato skins.
The officer saw and was conquered.
He returned to the British camp, and re-
signed his commission, saying he could
not fight against men who were so con-
scientious in their opposition to king and
parliament as to drink nothing but water,
eat nothing but potatoes, and feed their
horses on the skins.

Chinese Art.
The Chinese claim for their artists suc-
cesses quite equal to what is reported of
the celebrated Greek painters Zeuxis and
Parrhasius. The former painted fruit so
like the real that when his picture was
exhibited, birds came and tried to feed
upon the painted grapes. Delighted with
this tribute to his talent, he begged of
his rival that he would remove the veil
from before his canvas and exhibit his
work, only to find that he had himself
been deceived, for the veil was a painted
one, and was itself what the rival artist
had brought to show in proof of his skill.
A writer from Peking says:
Many anecdotes are on hand regarding
the achievements of the old masters.
Thus, we are told of a painter in the third
century who, when he had finished a
screen for the Emperor, added some flies
to the picture by a few touches of the
pencil here and there. Great was his
gratification at seeing his Majesty take
up a handkerchief to drive these flies
away.
A less celebrated was another artist
who flourished about A. D. 1000, and
who introduced several pheasants into a
mural decoration in one of the halls of
the palace.
Some foreign envoys, who had brought
a tribute of falcons, were ushered into the
hall; and no sooner did the birds of prey
get sight of the pheasants on the wall,
than they made precipitate dash at their
victims, more, of course, to the detriment
of their heads than to the satisfaction of
their appetites.

A Real American Show.
Many readers have heard of the big
"Wild West" performance given by Bu-
falo Bill, at Staten Island, N. Y., during
the summer months. It has proved an
immense success, so much so that a tour
of Europe is to be made with it. The N. Y.
Star says:
"Hon. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
and Nat. S. S. Murphy, proprietors of the
great Wild West Show, have secured six
acres of space at the American Exhibition
in London, 1887, and will take over their
entire outfit, consisting of 240 Indians,
Mexicans, cowboys and assistants, and
more than 150 Indian ponies, Mexican
mustangs, buffalo, elk, antelope, deer and
Texas steers, and all the appliances to
completely illustrate frontier life. The
Indians are of the Sioux, Pawnee, Ute,
Ogallala and other tribes, and among them
noted chiefs. The transportation, grand
stands, stables and preliminary expenses
of this magnificent retinue will cost
\$100,000, and its current expenses over
\$1,000 daily.
The contract covers a period of six
months, commencing May 2, 1887. This
is the largest engagement ever made for
a theatrical exhibition company, involv-
ing an actual outlay of quite \$400,000 on
the part of Messrs. Cody & Salisbury in
completing its obligation. Henry Irving,
J. C. Parkinson and Miss Terry witnessed
an evening performance during their re-
cent visit, and were enthusiastic over it,
and predicted that it would produce an
unparalleled excitement in London. It is
well known that the average number of
visitors to the Wild West camp at Staten
Island this summer has exceeded 20,000
daily, and July 5, 53,000 persons wit-
nessed the two performances. It is the
intention of Messrs. Cody & Salisbury to
visit the chief cities of England, Scotland,
Ireland and Continental Europe, and their
campaign is planned on a basis of two
years' absence from their own and the
Indians' native land.

New Postoffices have been estab-
lished in this State at the following places:
Lipe, Rowan county, Laura A. Lipe, p. m.;
Oine, Warren, Chas. L. Walker, p. m.;
Algood, Yadkin, Emily C. Reynolds, p. m.;
Lamoni, Guilford, Sarah K. Walker,
p. m.; Postock, Davidson, Joseph C.
Sneen, p. m.; Western, Haywood, Jonathan
M. West, p. m.

A wise man's heart is like a broad
heath that keeps the coals (his passions)
from burning the house. Good deeds in
this life are coals raked up in embers, to
make a fire next day.

More than we are willing to believe,
judging from our practice, little hap-
piness depends upon trifles. Little atten-
tions, lovingly paid, kind words spoken,
the absence of petty jealousies, and the
repression of censorious criticisms, have
much to do with the comfort of those at
home. Few of us are happy when we
are uncomfortable in body or spirit. The
fretting of un congenial company, the
constant need to be on guard lest we shall
affront somebody who is, on the lookout
for slights, and the conviction that we
are on trial and are not approved of, are
enough to make us, if we are in the least
sensitive, very miserable indeed.

Coming to the plain prose of everyday
life, it seems a smaller matter than it is
in reality to consult individual prefer-
ences about food, to see that the roast
beef is so cooked that Samuel shall have
his slice rare, and Martha be accommo-
dated with hers well done; that the
salad shall be dressed to perfection, and
the gravy appetizingly browned, while
the three meals a day shall be three sepa-
rate feasts to the palate, and social de-
lights to the family. It is a slight thing
and very likely is taken